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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.78

June 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 86
Humidity 93 65

June 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 3 p.m. 75
Humidity 81 67

7678 日二廿月四

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1917.

一拜禮 號一十月六英曆

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S. H. NANNING.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BRITISH PUSH.

Over 7,000 Prisoners Taken.

London, June 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The day has been quiet on the battle front to the south of Ypres, save for mutual artillery firing.

We slightly progressed on the right flank of our new positions. We have taken over 7,000 prisoners since Thursday morning, as well as a great number of guns, machine-guns and trench mortars which were buried in the debris.

We improved our positions on the Scarpe, in the neighbourhood of Greenland Hill.

Our aeroplanes bombing enemy railway stations, detonated by bomb a large accumulation of rolling stock containing ammunition. The fire and explosion continued until dawn.

We brought down three German aeroplanes and drove down four others which were rendered uncontrollable. Six of ours are missing, two as the result of a collision during a fight over the enemy's lines.

On the French Front.

London, June 10.

A French official message states:—There has been a sharp artillery duel to the south-east of St. Quentin and to the north-west of Brays en Laonnois, where an enemy raid was easily repulsed. The day has been quiet elsewhere.

More Ground Gained.

London, June 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We gained further ground at a number of points south of Ypres.

We successfully raided last night south-east of Epéhy, south of Armentières, and north-east of Ypres. We repulsed hostile raiders east of Leveguier, and south of La Bassée.

The Meaning of the Victory.

London, June 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that Vimy and Messines have changed the whole aspect of the situation north of Arras, and it is reasonably safe to say that these two "impregnable" positions are ours for all time. The sufferer in the heavy defeat was the Fourth German Army, under General von Arnim, who writes in his famous report on the Somme battle that whenever he commanded the Fourth Corps it showed sagacious appreciation of British methods and courage.

A most amazing feature of Messines was the rapidity of the decision gained. The fighting was little more than a minor feature, for the men themselves admit that the fight was won by the gunners and miners before they went forward. Whole companies reached their objectives without a casualty. The enemy losses are appalling, being out of proportion of the average ratio based upon the number of prisoners. Probably we shall never learn the number of German guns lost; a large number is known to be buried.

The work of the airmen baffles admiration. A pilot, seeing a German staff car, dived within four feet, his Lewis gun buzzing all the time. The vehicle, in an effort to escape, swerved up a bank, the five occupants being thrown out.

The situation yesterday evening was relatively quiet, save for incessant gunning, in which we greatly preponderate. The Germans massed repeatedly and attempted a general counter-attack last night, but the smartness with which the artillery supported the infantry was beyond all praise.

We have also moved up an incredible number of guns to the new positions. Before dawn the lesson was again emphasised that Messines has no defences that can withstand a sufficient weight of artillery. We have now that weight, and a bit to spare.

Germans Never So Harried.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on the evening of June 9, says that there is great aggressive activity on our front. It is safe to say that the Germans have never been so harried.

There were four raids in front of the First Army last night, and they were most successful. The Canadians to the south-west of Lens have established a new raiding record, bringing back 150 prisoners.

The latest news of the German counter-attack on our new positions at Messines Ridge last night shows that it was a most costly one for the enemy. Our drum fire and machine guns combined in mowing down the Germans, whose losses since the morning of June 7 are estimated at five times the total prisoners we took during Thursday's fighting. The third Bavarian Division had a record of disaster, only a shattered remnant withdrawing. Prisoners testify to the terrible ordeal of our mines and artillery firing. As an instance of the extraordinary efficiency, I am permitted to state that the batteries advanced so smartly after the infantry that a few hours after the battle had begun we had actually a more intense concentration of fire upon the vital sections on the attack than at the opening when every weapon was in a long-planned position.

It is now demonstrated that the British Army can take the initiative against the Germans at any time and place it chooses, with the confident assurance of victory.

The Fate of a German Car.

London, June 10.

It transpires that in the German Staff car, mentioned in a previous issue, there were four men, besides the driver, who were killed.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN PEACE OFFER TO RUSSIA.

A Specious Suggestion for an Armistice.

London, June 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a wireless message from the German Commander-in-Chief to all the Russian troops suggests that through an armistice Russo-German military operations could be ended without Russia deserting her Allies. The message declares that Germany and her Allies are ready to meet the frequently expressed desire of the Russian soldiers' Delegates and to end bloodshed, conclude an honourable peace, re-establish former neighbourly relations and support Russia economically.

The message invites Russia to send plenipotentiaries if she wishes to know the conditions, but to abstain from demanding the publication of conditions so long as she considers herself bound by secret Treaties concluded by former Governments for the purpose of destroying Germany and her Allies.

The German Commander-in-Chief specifies the alleged objects of Germany's enemies, namely, the possession of the German Colonies, of Alsace-Lorraine, of Trieste and of Constantinople, the partition of Asia Minor and the imposing of heavy indemnities. He concludes by affirming Germany's continued ability to fight on all fronts without denuding the Eastern Front, and declares that if the Central Powers are forced to continue the war, with the consequent vast military outlay, their military objects will become inevitably more extensive.

A Sharp Retort.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued an appeal to the Army saying:—"The German Commander on the Eastern Front has sent a wireless to our troops proposing a cessation of war without a rupture with the Allies. He talks thus because he knows we would reject an overt proposal for a separate peace. That is why he invites us to a separate armistice and secret pourparlers. He declares that a separate armistice does not offer any advantage to Germany. This is untrue, for, speaking of the incapacity of the Germans on the Russian front, he forgets what the Russians do not forget, namely, the Russian defeat on the Slobodsk; he has forgotten that the Russians know whether German troops have been taken from our front; he has forgotten that the Russians hold the notes of the bloody Franco-British battle; he has forgotten that the overthrow of the Allies will mean the overthrow of Russia and the end of political liberties."

ITALIANS GIVE GROUND.

A Momentary Austrian Advantage.

London, June 9.

A correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states that the Italians have momentarily lost their hold on the slopes of Hermada and are back on the low ground. They made a magnificent attempt to regain the lost ground, but large enemy reinforcements prevented their holding it.

The fighting recently has been of the hurricane order, the enemy hitting hard; he has been strongly reinforced from the Eastern Front, in both men and guns.

The enemy made twenty vain attempts to recover the ground in the Vodice sector, but lost very heavily.

Generally speaking, though the Italians have lost ground at one point, where the Austrian counter-stroke took them at a disadvantage, their net gains remain most important.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN ALBANIA.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Italians have occupied Janina.

[Janina is the capital of a vilayet in Turkish Albania. It stands on a striking situation on a lake fifty miles from the shore opposite Corfu. The town has been Turkish since 1430.]

TURKISH TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

A Tribute by Former American Ambassador.

London, June 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, Mr. Elkes, the former American Ambassador to Constantinople, states that, generally speaking, the Turks behave generously towards their enemies. General Townshend, in particular, had on many occasions assured him that he had only appreciation to express for the way in which he had been treated, and that he had often obtained permission to go to Constantinople.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

The Crown to Consult the Public.

London, June 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Cabinet has resigned. The Premier told pressmen that the Government deemed it its duty to allow the Crown to consult public opinion.

The Cause of the Crisis.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that the Spanish crisis is due to differences between the Government and the Army.

It transpires that General Marina has written a letter to the Cabinet requesting immediate approval of the recommendations of the Infantry Defence Council, unmodified. It is stated that the recommendations are justified by military considerations, and the military purpose of the Council is to maintain the integrity of the Spanish Republic.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Kronstadt Reaffirms its Independence.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Kronstadt having reaffirmed their independence, the Provisional Government has announced that drastic measures are necessary, and has therefore proclaimed that citizens of Kronstadt must unhesitatingly obey all orders of the Provisional Government.

Warship Crews Demand Transfer of Ex-Tsar.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the crews of two battleships and a cruiser at Helsingfors have demanded the immediate transfer of the ex-Tsar to Kronstadt.

The Order to Kronstadt.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has communicated with all the Soldiers and Workmen's Committees, the Kronstadt Forts and the Baltic Fleet, resolutions summoning all the representatives at Kronstadt immediately and unconditionally to obey all orders of the Provisional Government. The refusal of the members at Kronstadt to recognise the authority of the Provisional Government is described as a defection from revolutionary democracy and domination of anarchy.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

London, June 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, an Italian submarine torpedoed and sank an Austrian destroyer in the Adriatic on April 6.

THE PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

Protest Against British Labourers' Visit.

London, June 10.

At a meeting held in Trafalgar Square to protest against Mr. Ramsey MacDonald's visit to Petrograd, a telegram was read from a branch of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union stating:—"Save (have?) MacDonald and Jowett prisoners; crew refuses to sail with them." The reading of the message was received with cheers.

JAPAN AND GREECE.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that Japan has recognised the Venizelos Government.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says invitations have been issued for an International Conference in Switzerland in September.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN REPORT.

Some Far-Reaching Conclusions.

London, June 9.

The Times says the Report of the Mesopotamian Commission is now before the War Cabinet. The conclusions reached are expected to have an important bearing on the present organisation of the higher commands of the Indian Army. The concentration in one individual of the headship of the Army Department and the command of the forces, have greatly hampered the Commander-in-Chief in the work of inspecting and testing the troops. The need for reorganisation of the higher branches of administration in the Indian Army is widely recognised, especially on the question of age.

POLITICAL REFORM IN HUNGARY.

London, June 7.

The Hungarian political crisis has taken a surprising turn. The cause of the democratisation of the Government through a universal secret ballot is progressing. Count Esterhazy, who is forming a Cabinet, is a Moderate statesman.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH PLOTTERS IN ARGENTINE.

Buenos Ayres, June 9.

Turkish plotters have destroyed an enormous quantity of munitions at La Billa, Argentina.

NAVAL AIR RAID.

London, June 10.

The Admiralty announced that naval operations were being carried out in the North Sea.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 9.

An Italian official message says: We broke up an enemy attack, preceded by an intense fire at Vodice. Big enemy assaulting parties covered by violent machine-gun fire attempted to approach to the south of Castagniera. We counter-attacked and repulsed them capturing prisoners.

Udine, June 9.

The boasted Austrian gain merely consists of a few yards along a two mile front south of Jamiano to Timavo River. It being impossible for the Italians to retain the ground, which is all marshy, flooded by the river and swept by the artillery at Hermada.

MR BALFOUR AND AMERICA.

London, June 9.

Mr. Balfour has returned to London from America.

Mr. Balfour, accompanied by the British missioners was welcomed by Mr. Page (American Ambassador) and General Pershing at Boston. He stated that the voyage was without incident and he paid a tribute to the warmth of the reception accorded the mission in America and the patriotism of the Americans.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET.

Amsterdam, June 9.

A telegram from Budapest says that Count Moritz Esterhazy has been entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet.

DEATH OF MR BONAR LAW'S SON.

Petrograd, June 9.

Mr. Bonar Law was absent from the House of Commons yesterday owing to his having received news of the death of his son in Palestine.

OBITUARY.

London, June 9.

The death is announced, of Mr. W. F. Cotton, member of Parliament (Nationalist) for Dublin County, E.

Major William Redmond, Nationalist M.P. for Clare N., son of Mr. John Redmond, has died of wounds.

A HUGE SUBSCRIPTION.

New York, June 9.

Messrs. Morgan's have subscribed \$50,000,000 to the U. S. Liberty bonds.

SILVER MARKET.

London, June 9.

Silver is 39 1/2d. per oz. The demand, chiefly continental, is steady. Neutral values of the Reichsmark are slumping daily. Amsterdam quotes 24 1/2; normally the quotation is 50 1/2 guilders for 100 marks.

COMPOSITOR'S STRIKE.

London, June 9.

Owing to a strike of compositors the Manchester evening papers were not published. It is expected that the morning papers will not appear to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Happy Day." Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 13.

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Merry Widow." Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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 Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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 In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
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 Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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 TEL. 669.

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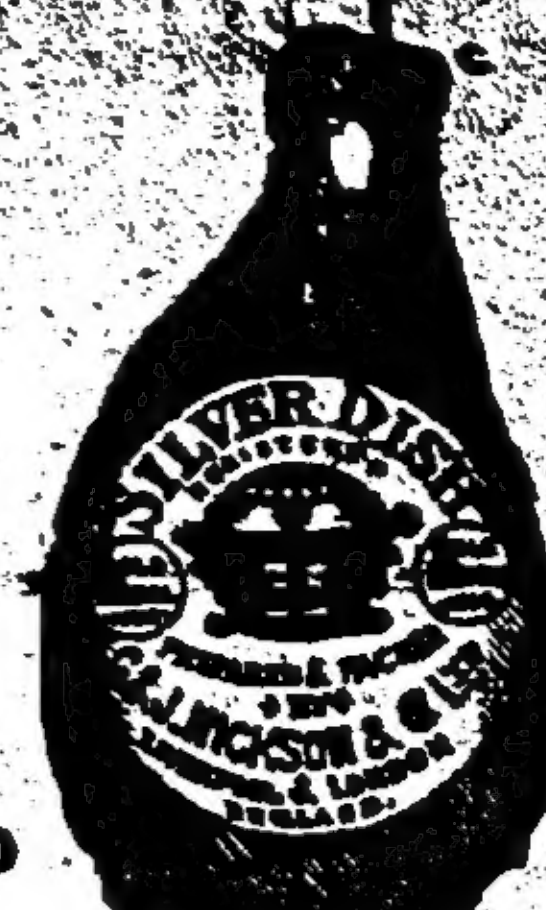
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GENERAL NEWS.

The "Silver Thimble" Fund.
 Not less than \$10,000 was realised at the recent sale held at the Central Hall, Westminster, by the "Silver Thimble" Fund.
 Mother of Ten War Veterans.
 Mrs. Knight, of Howe Street, Kingland Road, E. 2, has seven sons at the front, and three daughters filling men's jobs at home, one as a transport conductor, another on an ambulance, and the third in the Post Office.
 M. P. Resigned.
 At a recent meeting of the South Edinburgh Liberal Executive, the resignation of Major Lyell as a member was accepted with great regret. It is probable that Sir George McOran, the new Chief Whip of the Government, will be asked to contact the seat.
 Shanghai Empire Day Collection.
 On Empire Day \$1,010 was collected in the precincts of the Shanghai Club for the Allied Red Cross Funds by Mrs. Leung, the Misses Price and Limb, and Misses G. and R. Leung, while a collection for the Shanghai Wounded Fund by Messrs. R. O. Rutherford and E. M. Gordon realised \$483.
 Passports for India.
 No person over 15 years of age will hereafter be permitted to land in India unless in possession of a valid passport. Alien subjects' passports issued by their own authorities must be visa by the Passport Office in Downing Street, or by a British Consular officer in the country of embarkation. The rule does not apply to members of British naval or military forces or to crews of overseas vessels.
 Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., and Cabinet.
 Interesting details concerning the political and industrial activities of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., were revealed during his evidence yesterday in the libel and slander action brought by him and officials of the National Union of Railwaymen against Mr. George Moore and other officials of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Thomas mentioned that at one time he was offered a position in the Cabinet. When he started life on the railway he was offered £12 a week. The hearing was adjourned.
 Wild Scenes in Budapest.
 Wild scenes were witnessed in the Hungarian Chamber yesterday. A proposal to adjourn the House till June was rejected by all the Opposition parties, and notices of resolutions demanding political reforms both in Hungary and Austria were handed in. Towards the end of the sitting deputies threw books and papers at the seats occupied by Cabinet Ministers. Several free fights took place on the floor of the House between supporters of the Government and Opposition deputies. Finally the President suspended the sitting, and some of the wildest disorders.
 Bored Millionaire.
 A strange career of deception was related at the Old Bailey concerning William Day, a multi-millionaire, sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining money by false pretences and for bigamously marrying Dorothy Egan Bailey, a young girl of 17. The police said Day had undergone two marriages of three years' penal servitude for false pretences. In 1910 he lived in "great style" at Brighton and posed as a millionaire. He kept girls and female servants, and people that he had made wealth in South Africa. Day said he was about to purchase a large estate in the district. In this way he obtained the funds of money to finance his deception and to secure himself a whole life's living. He had been sentenced to pay with a heavy sentence of 10 years' penal servitude in 1910. He was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude for obtaining money by false pretences and for bigamously marrying Dorothy Egan Bailey, a young girl of 17. 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AUCTIONS.

of the Government
Messrs. HUGHES
have received in-
to sell by Public

ON
MONDAY

31st day of August, 1917,
3 p.m., at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Lease-
hold Property situate at Victoria
Hongkong Viz—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels
of ground situate at Victoria
aforesaid and known and regis-
tered in the Land Office as
SECTION A OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION B OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101. To-
gether with the messuages erec-
tions and buildings thereon
known as No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid—
Term 999 years created by a
Crown Lease dated the 8th day
of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of
Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section B of
Marine Lot No. 101—673 Sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
JOHNSON STOKES &
MASTER.

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions from the
Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter
Brockmann & Co., F.A.A.B.,
Brockmann, E. R. Fuhrmann,
Heinrich Heyn and the Estate
of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in
pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction at 3 o'clock in
the afternoon

ON
FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8
Des Voeux Road, Central.
THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots
Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663,
Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.
Lot One consists of the pieces
or parcels of ground registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lots
Nos. 611 and 662 together with
Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road,
situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces
or parcels of ground registered in
the Land Office as Inland Lots
Nos. 612 and 663 together with
Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road
situate thereon.

The area of the property com-
prised in Lot One is 5,500 square
feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per
annum. The rates are \$52 per
quarter.

The property comprised in Lot
Two has a similar area and is
subject to Crown rent and rates
of similar amounts.

Each godown is built of brick
and stone and is three storeys in
height with a large tiled roof
containing an attic storey. Each
Inland Lot is held for an unex-
pired residue amounting to 940
years or thereabouts of the term
created by the Crown Lease
thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

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Wincarnis creates a wealth of
new, rich, red blood, which
brings the roses back to your
cheeks, gives a sparkle to the
eyes—and surcharges the whole
body with new vitality and new
life. That is why over 10,000
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Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

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RECORD OF QUALITY.
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JUST RECEIVED.

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28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,

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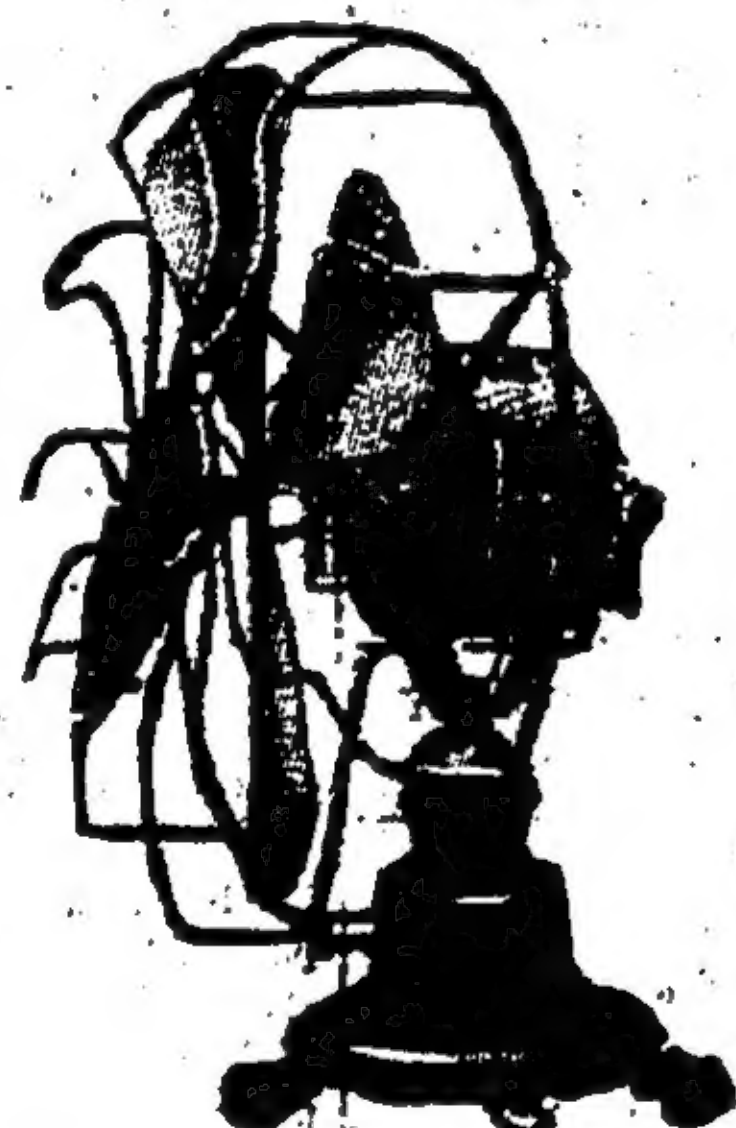
Shanghai.

and at

Hankow

LOWEST

PRICES.



FANS

IN

STOCK.

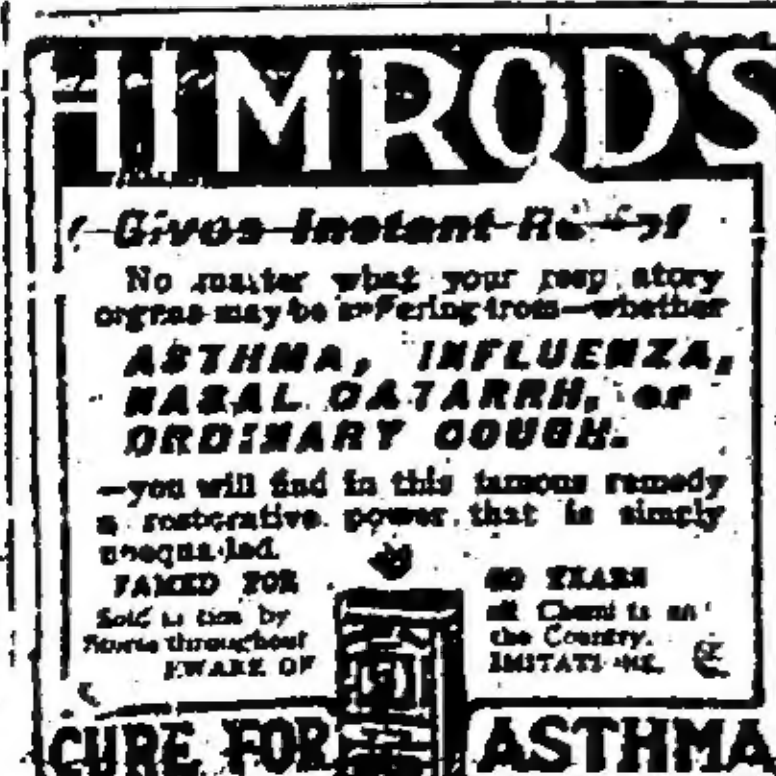
FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

STOCK TAKING SALE.

A GOLDEN opportunity for
securing general bargains at
enormous reduction in price.
D. CHELLARAM offers his
entire stock in trade of Oriental
Silks, Crepes, Tafetta, plain fancy
Voiles, striped and check cotton
Crepes, Embroidered Voiles, Or-
gandy Ivory wares and Gold
Jewellery AT GREATLY RE-
DUCED PRICES, FOR 15 DAYS
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Velvet Carpets reduced 20%.
We have just received a new
consignment of Silk Stockings.
D. CHELLARAM,
38 and 40, Queen's Road Central.



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cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including:
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Sundries,
China, Earthenware and
Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and
Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic & Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

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Special Quotations on Demand.
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Apply E. R. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon
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ED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
and A "FLAT in Humphreys
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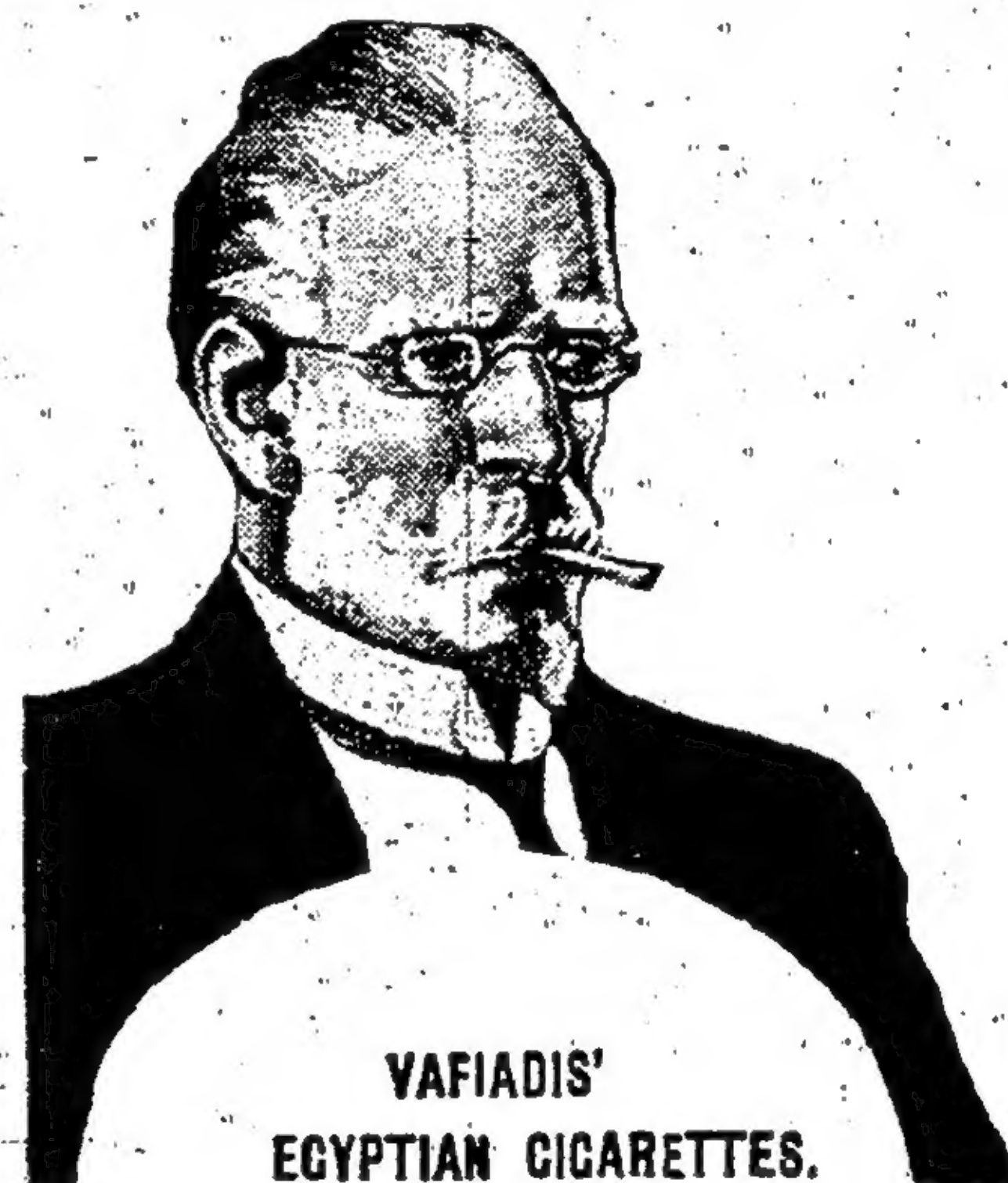
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Speed countershaft model. In
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Cost £75.00. Apply J. E. Hong-
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NOTICES.



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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Formal)	50	2.35
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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RAIN COATS.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF
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THEY ARE THE LIGHTEST RAINCOAT
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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue per-
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This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those
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PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

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An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or teach not the Pye-man Spring. There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again. — Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
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TELEPHONE 436.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Executors of the late Mr. John Lemm desire to thank his many friends for their expressions of sympathy, their attendance at the funeral, and for their beautiful floral tributes.

THE UNDERSIGNED (Sons of the late Mrs. F.H. Smith) have been deeply touched by the numerous expressions of sympathy in their bereavement, and take this opportunity for thanking those who sent wreaths as undenoted:—

Mrs. H. Haynes and family, Mrs. Lsing, Mrs. F.W. Stapleton, Mrs. and Mr. W. Wetherpoon, Mrs. and Mr. W. Taylor, Mrs. and Mr. J.R. Suiter, Messrs. H. Relph, A.P. Nobbs, J. Millar, H. Humphreys, D.E. Clark, J.A. Tarrant, J.M. Wong, W.E. Clarke, J. Arnold, A. Connor, The Officers of the s.s. "Honam," U. Rumbahn, The Officer Staff of the H.K.C. & M. Steamboat Co. Ltd., She Tat Tsai, Mok Ting Fong, Liu Kwai Wing, J.C. Wong, P. Wong, Yeung Tak Hing, Pang Ko Shun, Fatty Dad, Watson's Soda Water Factory Office Staff, Watson's Soda Water Depot Staff, Watson's Soda Water Factory Nos. 1, 2 and 3 bottlers, Foreman and Sugarman, Watson's Fitting Shop Staff, Watson's S.W. Factory Staff, The Motor Sampan Staff, Ali Bux, Deen Mahomed, Bunta Singh, Ho Jam, Ho Yuen, Yau Kai Cheung, Man Hing, Yue Shing, Yee Yik, and also a few wreaths from unknown friends, from which the cards were missing and in consequence of which it is not possible to thank the senders by name.

S. Bell Smith.
Albert W. Smith.
Frank H. Smith.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER.—On April 23 killed in action, T. M. G. Fletcher (Tommy) 2nd Lieut. 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, B. E. F.
MATHESON.—Killed in action in France, John Matheson, 2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers, aged 25 years, eldest son of John Matheson, Flphin, Sutherland, Scotland, and nephew of Geo. Matheson, Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1917.

THE QUESTION OF COLOURED ARMIES.

The question has often been raised during the progress of the war as to why the many thousands of strong coloured men inhabiting the distant parts of the Empire have not been more fully used in the struggle than has been the case. On Saturday, June 9, the fact that, in the House of Commons, Mr. Stanton asked why these coloured members of the Empire, who were ready and willing to go to the front and fight, had not been sent. It is a query which many people are putting forward, and when one considers that the British Empire has, in common with its Allies, taken up and vigorously prosecuted the war believing that it is for the benefit of the world that German militarism and all the evils associated with it should be crushed, it would seem only fit and proper that all peoples, no matter of what colour or race, should be permitted to join in issues against this sinister mis-user of power. Conducted on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, this war is making a drain upon the manpower of the white races which they can ill-afford to bear and which might possibly become a menace of no small importance. It can with reason be said that the whole population of the Empire, and all stand to benefit or suffer by victory or defeat—should I pay its quota of sacrifice. Of course, it might be argued that, now that America has come in on the side of the Allies, there will not be the need for utilizing the vast resources of the British Empire in this respect, and whilst this is true in part, it does not do away with the rights or the wrongs of the case. If it is right that all should help, then all certainly should.

That the British Empire and the Allies owe a great debt to the non-European populations of their overseas possessions all will readily agree. One has only to recall the splendid services rendered by the Indian contingents in France and in Mesopotamia, and the Zouaves and the Senegalese in France, to prove that, when called upon—may even at their own volunteering—native races are willing to demonstrate their loyalty and affection to those peoples by whom they have been guided to a better understanding of civilisation. Apart from combatant service, work of the utmost value has been performed by practically every coloured race, and the labour question, though it always has been a vexatious one for the authorities, has been made considerably less difficult by reason of the utilisation of coloured men. In tropical climates, where it would be impossible for white men to perform exacting physical tasks, and in practically all theatres of the war, the cause for which we are fighting owes a great deal to these dark-skinned helpers, the South African labour contingent to France being a notable example. This is truly war service, and it is gratifying to read, in the reply given by Mr. Macpherson to Mr. Stanton, that arrangements are in hand for reinforcing the existing contingents and for forming new ones.

It can, with a great deal of justification, also be asserted that non-combatant service is best suited to these peoples. The powers that be are evidently inclined to this view, inasmuch as non-Europeans are not at present used to any extent by the Allies for purely fighting purposes, and that Mr. Macpherson has said that the means of utilising to the best advantage the services which the coloured

people of the Empire are capable of rendering have already been thoroughly investigated and are continually being considered. It is well to bear in mind, in this connection, the warning given by such a man as General Smuts, a soldier who has personally seen the training of natives for military purposes, and who has come to realise the very grave position which would be created if large numbers of coloured men suddenly found themselves in the possession of a strength which they knew not properly how to use. It is one thing to train these men for service and make them conversant with all the science that Western warfare requires, but it is another always to ensure that that power will not be misused against the white races, when the question of numbers would be one of prime importance. In Africa, the peril is by no means an insignificant one, and it is encouraging that so strong an expression of opinion should have come from one so convincing as General Smuts. To the philosophical politician, who looks to the future with hopes for a lasting peace and to a gradual elimination of warfare from the world's history, it must be a matter of regret that young nations or peoples—young in the sense of not having yet played a very leading part in the world's affairs—should have synchronised with their development a desire for greater military strength, and to those who would unhesitatingly train large numbers of men who otherwise would not be so efficient in arms it should be pointed out that an immediate benefit might result in a future catastrophe. It seems to be all a question of the kind of direction these coloured people will receive, and though, on the one side, a lot can be said for making them of greater use now, a great deal can also be put forward against their being armed. The most gratifying thing about the matter is that statesmen are fully alive to both the benefits and the dangers, and there, at least for the present, the matter must rest.

America's Standard Bearers.

"We are," General Pershing is reported to have said on his arrival at Liverpool with his entire Headquarters Staff, en route to the Western Front, "glad to be the standard bearers of America in the great war of civilisation." More and more every day is it becoming evident that America in entering the war has been actuated by motives more altruistic than any that probably ever influenced any other nation entering upon so serious an undertaking. The American Government and the American people knew well the serious step they undertook in combining their forces with those of the Allies. President Wilson, amidst much adverse and unwarranted criticism, patiently considered the position step by step before he definitely placed his views before Congress in the form of his now historical Message and advised the American people to take up arms on behalf of the Allied cause. Happily for the Allies, the views of the American people coincided with those of their President and the little time was lost in the preliminary stages of this great event—the New World coming in to re-adjust the disturbed balance in the Old World. It ever a nation realised that it had entered into a conflict for a great and a good cause, fighting, as General Pershing says, on behalf of civilisation, America has done so.

What America is Fighting for.

Like the Allies, America is fighting for those principles that make life worth living for free peoples and, with the Allies, is now valiantly opposing an overbearing military bureaucracy which had for many years been preparing to destroy all that we hold precious. Like ourselves, America was influenced much more by the certainty that other things far more important, far more precious, than material gain was at stake, namely, the principle of Democracy and all that makes civilisation worth having—those things upon which the great institutions of Great Britain and America are founded, and upon which their whole existence as enlightened nations rests. The German people as a whole may not realise that they are fighting to maintain a tyrannous Autocracy, as alien to all that is best in true civilisation as would be the re-introduction of the Feudal system in these days, but their Prussian leaders know well enough that such is the case. Therefore, the Americans, we repeat, in entering the war as they did, in doing, in their thorough and highly organised manner, what they are doing, were actuated by motives that must appeal to all right-thinking people to-day and will redound to their infinite credit throughout the ages to come.

Germany's Lost Colonies.

"The German Government and people," we read in one of the telegrams to hand, according to a statement made by the German Colonial Secretary—(whose official duties, we fancy, are at present not of a very strenuous

nature)—are determined to safeguard Germany's Colonies in the future and will insist upon the return of their Colonies." Well, if ever the Germans are able to obtain Colonies in the much-longed-for post-war days, it is to be hoped, for their own sake, that they will be able to safeguard them better than they have been able to retain the possessions that once were theirs, but are now theirs no longer. If there is one delusion more absurd than any other that the Germans appear foolishly to hug, it is the belief that the Colonies they once possessed will be returned to them. It seems almost incredible that a responsible German official should believe that such a contingency is possible; and the probability is that he made the statement with "his tongue in his cheek," merely intending, such an observation further to blind simple-minded Germans, who have all along allowed themselves to be the dupes of their Prussian leaders. It is much too early to predict what the peace terms are likely to be, but whatever they may be, it may safely be concluded that the giving back of the German Colonies will assuredly not be among the conditions agreed to.

DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN WHO WILL NOT MAKE AN EFFORT FOR HIMSELF, NEED APPLY FOR AID TO HIS FRIENDS AND MUCH LESS TO THE GODS.—Demosthenes.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of Charles Kingsley (1819).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.1/2d.

Indisposed.

We regret to learn that Mr. F. C. Jenkin has gone into hospital suffering from a slight attack of dysentery.

Attempted Suicide.

A Chinese woman jumped into the harbour off Blake Pier on Saturday and was pulled out by a boatman.

A Canton Official's Visit.

Dr. Lum Chi-fong, Private Secretary to the Civil Governor of Canton, and who is also associated with the Bureau of Foreign Affairs there, is at present on a visit to the Colony.

Jeweller Robbed.

Two men entered a jeweller's shop at 15, Lyndhurst Terrace on Saturday, and, having purchased a ring valued at £150, they departed. Later it was discovered that a pair of diamond earrings, worth \$300, had been stolen.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial said. Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—C.M. McFarlane, \$10.

A Bold Thief.

The manager of a shop at 59, Braham Street has reported to the Police that on June 10 some person entered the shop, and, taking the keys of the safe from the pocket of the assistant manager, who was asleep, opened the safe and stole \$1,002.72.

WAR SAVINGS.

The Sixth List of Subscriptions.

In connection with the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, members subscribed the following amounts last month, totalling \$82,125. The money has been invested in the Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. Full particulars and application forms may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned. The amounts received were as follows:—

Two subscriptions of \$10,000.	One of \$5,000.
One of \$3,000.	One of \$2,250.
One of \$2,100.	Three of \$2,000.
One of \$1,700.	One of \$1,065.
Two of \$1,000.	One of \$800.
Ten of \$500.	One of \$400.
One of \$425.	One of \$410.
Six of \$400.	One of \$380.
Four of \$350.	Eleven of \$300.
One of \$280.	One of \$275.
Seven of \$250.	One of \$220.
Twenty of \$200.	One of \$180.
One of \$170.	Two of \$160.
Nine of \$150.	One of \$140.
Three of \$130.	One of \$125.
One of \$120.	One of \$110.
Forty-seven of \$100.	One of \$90.
Three of \$80.	Nine of \$75.
Three of \$70.	Five of \$60.
Fifty of \$50.	One of \$45.
Nine of \$40.	One of \$35.
Twenty-nine of \$25.	Twenty-eight of \$20.
Thirteen of \$15.	Fifty of \$10.
Fifty-three of \$5.	Total ...
1st List ...	39,100
2nd List ...	10,280
3rd List ...	62,075
4th List ...	210,305
5th List ...	123,680
Total amount received to date ...	\$527,565

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1917.

WIGWAM TENNIS CLUB.

An Interesting Spoon Competition.

The Committee of the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club was at home to Club members and their friends on Saturday, when a most enjoyable mixed doubles handicap American competition was held. Silver spoons having been kindly given for the winning and runner-up pairs. Tea was provided, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

In all, seven pairs entered, each playing the others the best of nine games. The winning pair were Miss Robson and Mr. G.H. Wilson (owe 15), who scored a total of 49 games out of a possible 54. The runners-up were Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. N.L. Raiton (owe 15), with 32 games, these being closely followed by Mrs. Miller and Mr. O. Garken (owe 15), with a total of 31. The other pairs participating were Miss Stone and Mr. P. Matheson, Mrs. Jeffries and Mr. A. Hicks, Mrs. Wilson and Mr. V. Sorby, and Mrs. Tarrant and Mr. A. Morley.

At the close, Mr. Garken presented the spoons, and expressed thanks to the donor of the prizes (Mr. Wilson) and to Mrs. Kennedy for providing the tea. Another "At Home" has been arranged for next Saturday.

A NEW BARRISTER.

Mr. Yu Huan Tsan, M.A., Admitted.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William R. Davies) at the Supreme Court this morning, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., applied for the admission to the Bar of Mr. Yu Huan Tsan, M.A. Mr. Sharp, in moving the admission, said Mr. Tsan received his early education at the Diocesan Boys' School, Hongkong, and afterwards went to school in England, where he read with a tutor privately. Later he went to Cambridge in 1904, entering Trinity College, where he remained for four years, taking his B.A. and finally M.A. degrees in political economy and history. He returned to China, taking certain examinations in Peking. He was successful in passing his First-class in the examination in Political Economy, and First-class in the Palace Examination. As a result, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Finance in Peking, and afterwards Commercial Attache at the Chinese Legation in London. In 1915 he was called to the Bar, having read in Mr. Austin Farleigh's chambers. Mr. Tsan had had experience before the High Court in London under a system established during the last few years, his name being included in a list of barristers who undertook poor persons' cases, and he had received official thanks for his work.

The Chief Justice said he had listened with pleasure to the account of Mr. Tsan's record. It was gratifying to admit him. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Tsan and himself were from the same Inn, while Mr. Tsan and he were both of the same College. He trusted Mr. Tsan would be successful in his career.

[Mr. Tsan is widely known in Hongkong, Peking, Swatow and Amoy. He is an old Diocesan School boy, of some twenty years ago, and, having many friends among the leading business men of the Colony, he is no stranger to Hongkong. Moreover, the business interests of his late father and his brothers extended from North China down to Bangkok. In 1912, Mr. Tsan went to England, where he remained for over six years. He entered Cambridge (Trinity College), and gained considerable prowess as an all-round athlete at one time (1915) being a favourite stroke of one of twenty boats. He also proved himself a studious man and while at Cambridge he joined the Inns of Court (1905). He is quite a linguist, speaking French and English fluently and also being thoroughly conversant with the Mandarin, Cantonese, Fokienese and Swatow dialects. Having completed his "Varsity" career, he returned to Peking, where he passed the Board of Education's Returned Students' Examination with First-class Honours. Then for some time he acted as Fourth Grade Official Secretary ("Lung Chung") to the Board of Finance. In 1910, he was appointed Commercial Attache to the Chinese Legation in London, and his frequent reports in the Government commercial gazette, the *Shang Woo Kwan Po*, showed Mr. Tsan to be a modern business man with abilities of an exceptional order. As Special Commissioner and Commercial Attache, Mr. Tsan was formally presented to His Majesty King George and on many occasions thereafter when representing the Chinese Minister. Whilst at the Legation, he studied Law and was called to the Bar in 1915, and immediately thereafter he entered the chambers of Mr. Austin Farleigh, an eminent barrister, conducting many cases in London with marked success. Mr. Tsan has taken a keen interest in work among the poor and has been thanked many times for his services in this regard.]

Captain of the Emden. A Shanghai telegram to the *Peking Daily News*, dated June 3, says it is reported that the Captain of the German cruiser Emden has been elected Mayor of the City of Emden. The cruiser built to replace the Emden has been named *Lairburg*.

TO-DAY'S NEWS.

If Argentina should be belligerent, that, the public will not be troubled with questions which arise from countries of her prospective regarding those of alien origin, says the *Chronicle*. The unique law there is that all in the country shall be counted natives. Happily the German element there is much smaller than in other parts of South America. It is estimated that of the five millions of population very nearly three are of Spanish extraction, and Italians constitute another 10 per cent., while of Indians there is an appreciable proportion.

Argentina owed her independence indirectly to Great Britain. During our wars with Spain and France we twice—in 1806 and 1807—attempted unsuccessfully to capture Buenos Ayres, and it was their success in repelling invasion aided by the mother country that encouraged the Argentines, already discontented with Spanish rule, to revolt. This resulted in their declaration of independence three years later.

The Mayor of Chicago's description of that city as "the fifth largest German city in the world" is accurate, yet needs some qualification, for the modern Babel can also claim to be the second largest Bohemian city, the third largest Swedish city, the third largest Norwegian city, and the fourth largest Polish city in the world. Fourteen languages are spoken in Chicago by communities of over 10,000 souls, and services in over forty different tongues are conducted in the churches.

It was the need for economy which led Wesley to give up tea drinking. He resolved to set an example to poorer people of his community, although, as he said, he expected some difficulty in breaking off a custom of six and twenty years' standing. "The three first days," he writes, "my head ached, more or less, all day long, and I was half asleep from morning to night." On the third day his memory failed, "almost entirely," so in the evening he sought remedy in prayer. The next day he was quite better, and afterwards experienced "a sensible benefit in several respects."

Most of the new arrivals in London hospitals are men wounded just before the Vimy Ridge attack took place, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. They had been working up to it, had taken part in the preliminary advance, and wish they had had the luck to see the culmination. Several men in one ward had been in residence on Vimy Ridge for months—had begun, they said, to regard it as their permanent home. The German front trench was only a few yards away, and less than a week ago they had found how very strongly they were entrenched. One man described a raid his company had taken part in one night to bring back some German soldiers and find out whom they had to deal with. "We were in four parties," he said, "two of them got through, but the rest were held up by the barbed-wire entanglements, and none of us secured a single prisoner. Once in that trench it was a fight to the death, and we thought ourselves lucky enough to get home safely with Bavarian buttons stripped from the tunics of the killed." Others said the Prussian Guards were also there. They all had stories of the happy German prisoners. Some of them said they had seen the men come in blowing kisses to their captors in their delight, and they all told with half-grudging amusement what fine breakfasts were immediately served to the prisoners. It had evidently amused them to see the Germans falling to on their bacon and eggs and glowing with pleasure after drinking their rum. They thought this "a bit thick," but were agreed that if the German army knew the fare waiting for it it would (if it believed it) at once emigrate to our lines.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Unveiling of Tablet at St. Andrew's Church.

There was a large congregation at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at the morning service yesterday, when His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) unveiled a tablet to the memory of the late Rev. H. O. Spink, a former Chaplain of the Church, who was killed in action last year. His Excellency was accompanied by Miss May and Captain Edwards, A.D.C., and there were many leading residents of the Colony present. The Lord Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) was the preacher, while the service was conducted by the Rev. Norman C. Pope, Chaplain.

The memorial tablet takes the form of a brass plate mounted on polished oak wood, and measures four feet by three feet. It is placed in the centre of the western wall of the church, and bears the following inscription:—

"To the Glory of God and in memory of Hubert Octavian Spink, M.A., who was Chaplain of this Church 1909-12. Subsequently he became Vicar of the Church of St. Clement, Liverpool. He offered himself to the service of his country during the Great War and in the performance of his duties as a Chaplain to the Forces he was killed on August 9th, 1916, aged 38 years. His noble death was a fitting episode in a manly life wholly dedicated to the service of God and his fellow men."

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

"By faith he offered unto God an excellent sacrifice, God testifying his gifts: and by it he being dead yet speaketh."

In making the morning announcements, the Rev. N.C. Pope stated that some \$400 was subscribed for the memorial plate, and that owing to the generosity of the Kowloon Dock Company, in reducing the cost of making and erecting the tablet, they were able to send \$200 to Dr. Barnardo's homes, which was the favourite charity of the late Rev. H. O. Spink.

The ceremony of unveiling the tablet took place before the preaching of the sermon. Accompanied by the Bishop, the Rev. N. C. Pope, Sir Paul Chater and two wardens, His Excellency proceeded to the tablet, which was covered with a Union Jack. Thereupon, Dr. Lander said:—"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. His Excellency will now unveil the tablet." His Excellency then drew aside the Union Jack, and the Rev. N. C. Pope read the inscription, after which a dedicatory prayer was said.

Dr. Lander preached from the words:—"By faith he offered unto God an excellent sacrifice, God testifying to his gifts: and by it he being dead yet speaketh."—Hebrews, 11, 4. He said:—"This is a solemn and heart-searching occasion for this congregation. The first memorial tablet in this beautiful church has been unveiled by the Governor of the Colony. It commemorates one who lived and died for you. I was very closely associated with Hubert Spink in two different parishes in England, and out here. From my intimate knowledge, I might speak of his Christian manliness; a fine athlete and splendid gymnast, he naturally had great influence over young men and boys. I might speak of his deep spirituality. He was a man of prayer and genuine piety. But the tablet emphasises his self sacrifice. This is one of the first principles of Christianity. Christ laid it down that all who follow Him must deny themselves. Each of the four evangelists record His saying that all who would save their lives must be willing to lose them. The Baptist was a shining light because he was willing to be a burning and consuming one. All the apostles and martyrs were what they were because they sacrificed themselves. Self sacrifice is necessary for true joy and real influence for good."

It was exactly what one expected of such an one as Hubert Spink that when the war broke out he should offer to give up the

comforts of his Liverpool Rectory for the hardships of a soldier's life and that he should jeopardise and as events proved lay down his life for his country. It is by sacrifices such as this we have been saved from Belgium's, Serbia's and Poland's fate. Have British people even yet realised this? As one has truly said, "The things we are going to take out of the war are purchased at the price of blood. We are heirs to the fruit of their suffering, trustees of their sacrifice and responsible to see that they have not died in vain."

What is going to be the result of their sacrifice? Vengeance and more tears and misery for the innocent? No, though no doubt God is punishing in His own way those who have trampled under foot national law and right feelings of civilisation. The blood that is shed is not crying for vengeance, it would only mean more bitterness; it is not crying for increased territory. It is not crying out for us to live in ease and luxury or that we may make money and that our sons should inherit large fortunes. God forbid that they should have died for this. Bishop Westcott says: "The spirit of sacrifice is the revelation of a larger life. It is the reality of this larger life which gives worth and dignity to the action. As we dwell upon it, it influences us. We gladly acknowledge that they strove and died for us, did all not that we may enjoy the indolent self-indulgences that they surrendered but that we may enter into that which they have felt."

Before the war we were a money-making and pleasure-seeking nation. As regards our duty to the State the vast majority of us very rarely thought of it except to criticise those who were governing us. But the sacrifice by which we are redeemed is much more than worthy of a mere conventional patriotism. We must be worthy of the sacrifice; we must learn to think of the things that really matter. It is no time for men to divide their time between money making and sport, or for women to spend their lives in thinking only of dress and food and amusements. We have been redeemed from vain conversation by the price of blood. It was not a clergyman but one of our bravest admirals who said: "Until England is taken out of her self-satisfaction and complacency just as long will the war continue; when she looks out with humbler eyes and prayer on her lips, then she can begin to count the days toward the end."

Your late chaplain exemplified self sacrifice not only as a British soldier but also as a Christian man. I think we are learning to understand as never before what the Apostle Peter meant when he said: "We have been redeemed not with silver and gold but with the precious blood of Christ from our vain manner of life." I am afraid we have many of us been very gospel hardened. We have listened to the story of the Cross again and again. Some of us wear crosses round our necks and we have the picture of the crucifixion at the east end of our Churches but we have not realised the depth of its meaning. But now that our nation has been redeemed by blood it makes us think how much it means that we have been redeemed by the precious blood of Christ. Hubert Spink lived for you and always lifted up the crucified Christ before you. Let his supreme sacrifice emphasise that sacrifice. He being dead would still speak to you that you are redeemed by the blood of Christ. Let this Tablet always speak to you, congregation of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, from him of the necessity of self sacrifice. King David said he would not offer to God that which cost him nothing. I have touched upon the fact that the State does not want mere conventional patriotism and I am certain of this that no mere conventional religion is enough for these times. There is far too much tepid lukewarm Christianity, Christianity with no grit and no self sacrifice. Are you Christians? Yes. Do you go to Church? Yes, provided it is not too hot or there is not a picnic arranged. Do you pray? Yes, sometimes, when

THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

An Attractive Programme Arranged.

The next Gymkhana takes place on July 7, the following programme having been arranged:—

Five Furlongs Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st June, that have run in Hongkong and not won a race at Official Meetings, Off Days, or Gymkhanas since January 1st, 1917. Ladies' Nomination and similar Events are not considered as Races, winners of these events, therefore being eligible unless otherwise disqualified. Entrance Fee \$5. First Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200. Distance—One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 8 lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffin allowed 5 lb.

Class Handicap: A Class: Three Quarter Mile Race.—For China Ponies. Entrance \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Ladies' Nomination.—Saddling Race. Riders start mounted on bareback ponies, carrying saddles on their arms. Ride to a point indicated, dismount, saddle pony, remount, and gallop back to winning post. Entrance Free. Souvenirs presented by the Club to Ladies and Riders nominated. Value 1st prize: \$25. 2nd prize: \$20. 3rd prize: \$15.

Class Handicap: B Class: Three Quarter Mile Race.—For China Ponies. Entrance \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Hurdle Race, Five Furlongs, over Three Hurdles.—For China Ponies that have started in any event at least two Gymkhanas, and Troop Ponies. Rider's name to be entered. Name of Pony and owner to be declared before 4 p.m. on day of race. Catch weights 155 lbs. Entrance Free. 1st Prize: \$80. 2nd Prize: \$40. 3rd Prize: \$20.

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

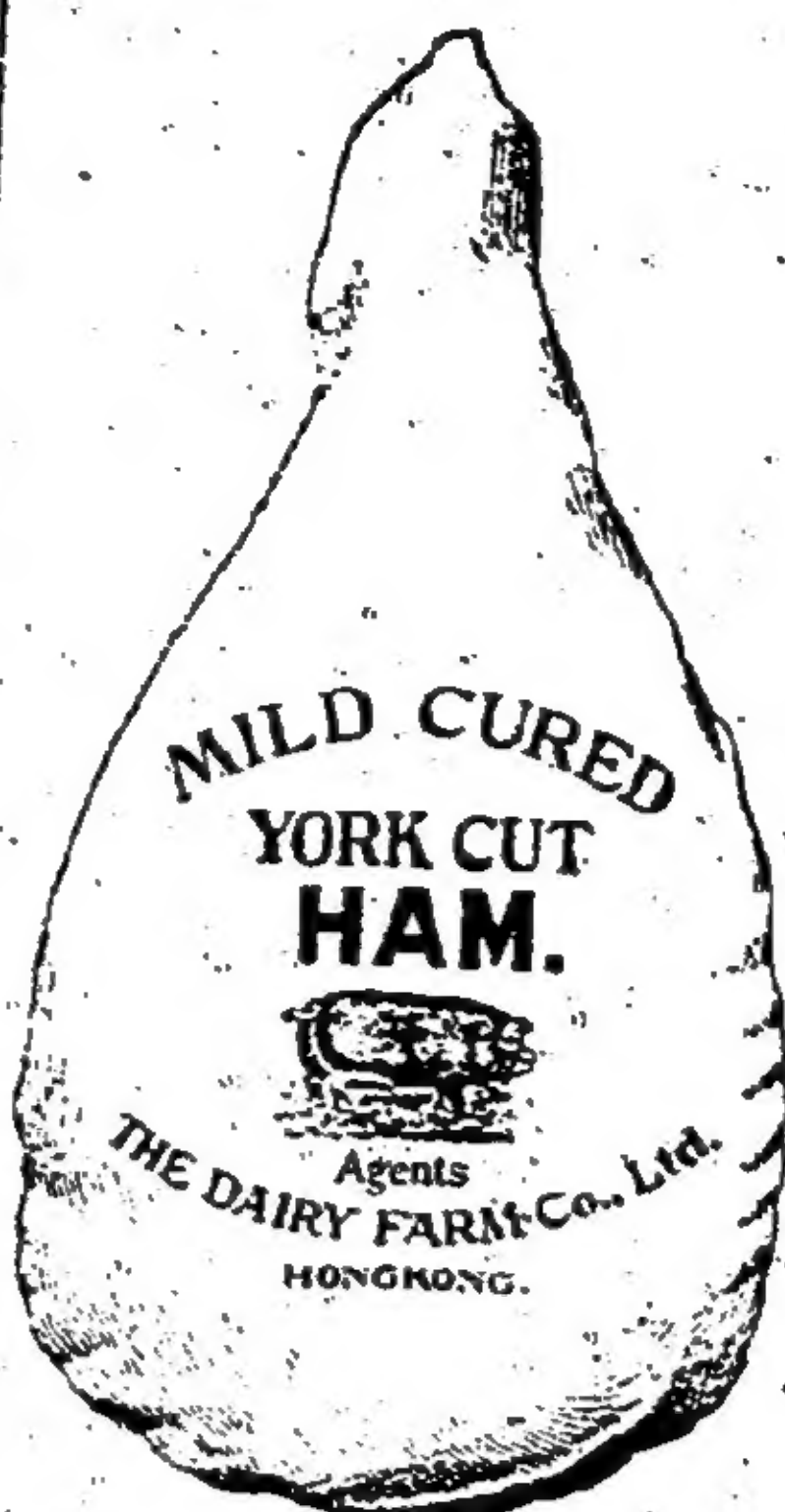
Entries for all events close to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club, on Wednesday, June 27.

we are not too tired or hurried. Do you read your Bibles and books that will nourish your spiritual life? Yes, sometimes, but a great many more novels. Do you give to Missions? No. Some say, "We do not believe in Missions." If your Christianity is like that no wonder you do not want to pass it on to others. The heathen have a religion they can be keen about and if yours is not one that you can be keen about you had better keep it to yourself. It is not worth passing on. This conventional tepid religion is no use against the temptations of the world, the flesh or the devil. It will be no use to you in the hour of death or in the day of judgement.

He being dead speaks to us to raise our ideals and live lives of self sacrifice. You want a religion that will cost you something. If you join a congregation, attend it wet or fine. Believe me you cannot serve God and mammon; it is no use trying. You cannot do it; you must put God first or mammon first. This I take is the message that comes to us from that grave, one of many thousands out in France, that our religion must cost us something. Let us pray the prayer of Ignatius Loyola, "Teach us good Lord to serve Thee as thou deservest: to give and not to count the cost, to fight and not to heed the wounds, to labour and not to seek for rest; to labour and not to ask for any reward save that of knowing that we do Thy Will, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Hymns suitable to the occasion were sung, and the service concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY

THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

RED LIPS AND HEALTH.

The first place where scurvy, or this blood, shows is in the lips and gums and the membranes that line the eye-lids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quantity or colour.

Thin blood is a danger; it invites disease. As the organisms of the blood have to repel disease germs, thin blood means less power to do this. For instance, when you cut yourself, the wound does not heal so quickly if your blood is thin and weak.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Good, wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; you can get them locally, or direct, one bottle \$1.50, six for \$8, post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Se-chuen Road, Shanghai.

Write a post card to above address, asking for a free copy of a useful Health Guide.

HOT WEATHER HEAD-ACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents via from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Se-chuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SANITARY BOARD. The Sanitary Board meets tomorrow. Among the business on the agenda is a minute by the President relative to an application from Mr. J. Brook for a post of Sanitary Inspector, as well as the consideration of an application by Mr. H. Tillman for any vacant post in the Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Tenth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 6, Queen's Road Central, at 12 o'clock NOON, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1917, for the following purpose:—

(1) To receive the Director's Report and Accounts for the year 1916.

(2) To re-elect Directors.

(3) To re-elect Auditors and

we do Thy Will, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Hymns suitable to the occasion were sung, and the service concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

You can't get wet in the

"Mattamac."

FEATHERWEIGHT—WATERPROOF.

The "Mattamac" Stormproof Coat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong and durable, absolutely waterproof, smartly cut and thoroughly well made.

FIRST GRADE \$20.00 EACH.

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Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

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"PHOENIX" REGD. PURE SILK SOCKS

IN ALL COLOURS.

PRICE \$1.50 each. 6 FOR \$8.00

"Phoenix" is the best silk hosiery made, it is guaranteed pure silk and has re-enforced TOES, HEELS and FEET.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

Mr. HARRY TATE

IN HIS

FAMOUS LAUGHTER-MAKING SKETCHES.

L 1046 "The Steamer Scene." From "Joyland."

Parts 1 & 2...

320 "Motoring." Parts 1 & 2...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

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L U C A S



FAMOUS GIN.

Known all over the World since its Foundation A. D. 1575.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS.

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned. Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1038.

DES VORSE ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma T. 12,500	WED., 20th June, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama...	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 2,000	MON., 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tom'naga T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI., 13th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe...	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 2nd June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe...	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 15th June.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000	15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000	14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000	18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000	18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$437.50. (£132).

to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$317.50.

Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.

For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to SEVA, A. MILLITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to South Sea Islands, and to the U.S. Navy.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500—15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 19th June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone Nos. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunning	12th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	14th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	17th June at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chichua," "Taming" and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample space, Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Sunning," "Vingchow," "Shantung," and "Sikang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 54.
Hongkong June 11, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroem		in port	12th June	SHANGHAI
Tjilwong		in port	14th June	Kobe via Moji
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings, 115.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain TUES, 12th June, at noon.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI, 15th June, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI, 15th June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

HAIPHONG Taksang Wed., 13th June at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI Esang Thur., 14th June at d'light.

SHANGHAI Yusang Fri., 15th June at d'light.

MANILA Yuensang Sat., 16th June at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN Mausang Tues., 19th June at noon.

MANILA Loongsang Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and

Panama.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation

and the rate of passage is low. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through sailings are made to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Amoy when

indicated.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TRIESTE LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Trieste

calling at Valparaiso and Chile.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Demand for Sailing Craft.
The demand for sail is also keen, the scarcity of this class of tonnage being very acute, and the fine steel four-masted barque Owens, 2,334 tons net register, which was built in 1891 at Stockton-on-Tees, by Messrs. Richardson, Duck and Co., has been bought by the Hudson Bay Company for the sum of £3,500. Her late owners were Messrs. Roberts, Owen and Co., of Liverpool.Japan's Shipbuilding Activity.
Prior to the outbreak of the war, Japan was in possession of nine shipyards capable of building vessels over 1,000 tons. The war has caused seven new yards of a like capacity to be added to the list so that now Japan is capable of constructing fifty-four vessels of over 1,000 tons at a time. If the potential capability of the country were to be put into active operation to the fullest extent, Japan would be able to turn out newly constructed vessels averaging four to five hundred thousand tons in a year. Last year, however, Japan built only about 250,000 tons, owing to the stoppage of the importation of the materials needed in building and equipping the vessels."Leave by Agreement."
An unusual defence was made in a case recently at the Southampton Police Court, in which a seaman named Trevor Lewis was charged with being absent without leave from his vessel. Evidence was given that on returning from leave prisoner went into the forecabin and did no work during the afternoon. At five o'clock he came on deck and asked the chief officer for leave, which was refused, and he then said he did not care for his body, as he was going ashore. He did so and was brought to the ship by the police on the following morning. For the defence, it was admitted that the prisoner was absent for two hours at dinner time, though he did not leave the dock. The reason he had not worked in the afternoon was that it was raining, and there was no work to be done. He thought that there had been an agreement that all men who were off duty from five o'clock in the afternoon to seven the next morning should have leave to go ashore, and as he was not working, he thought he had a right to go. In answer to the charge, the chief officer stated that leave was a matter of grace, and not of right. Charles Hallett, an official of the British Seafarers' Union, stated that in February he made a verbal agreement with the captain of this ship that the men should forfeit their 48 hours' leave every month, and in between working hours, while at Southampton, should have leave at home. (In his evidence the captain absolutely denied that any agreement of any sort had been made.) Prisoner was fined £5 a month, the chairman characterising the offence as a very serious one.P. & O. Co's Dividend.
As reported telegraphically some little time ago, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has announced an interim dividend of 6 per cent. actual, free of tax, on its deferred stock, and as this is the same rate as the distribution a year ago it appears to be quite likely that 18 per cent. will again be paid for the year. For the three years ending in September, 1915, the dividend with the bonus, was 15 per cent. but in the last mentioned year the profit had more than got back to the pre-war level, and the interim dividend was raised a year ago by 1 per cent. The maintenance of the 6 per cent. rate, with the income tax at 5s. in the pound, means, of course, an increase in the sum distributed on account of the old shareholders, while a further amount is required for dividend on the deferred stock for £9,532, which was created in order to pay for the ordinary shares of the New Zealand Shipping Company acquired as from the end of March last. As the public naturally take considerable interest in the profits of shipping companies it is worth while showing the net earnings of the Peninsular and Oriental in the last few years. They have been as under:—
1915-16 1914-15 1913-14 1912-13
£8,463,244 £8,463,244 £8,463,244 £8,463,244
The only deduction to be made from these amounts was £25,000 a year for debenture interest. It should be added that according to the last report half the company's fleet had been in the service of the Government during the year at pre-war rates.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building. Tel. 1574. JAWA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:
S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" June 27.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" July 4.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
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Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 11th JUNE, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Faishan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
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the Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$5, Return \$5.

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S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
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leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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COMPANY.

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From SAN FRANCISCO via
KOBE and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed at
their risk into the Hazardous
and/or extra Hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, at stored at Consig-
neers' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on Wednesday, 13th
inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after 14th inst.,
1917, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R.C. MORTON,
General Agent,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Large Shipments of
"Cheapest Hams."

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	19, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Sanyo M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J. L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Teayo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	12, June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	12, June
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	12, June
Kobe	Tilliwong	J.C.J. L.	12, June
Shanghai	Esanz	J. M. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	12, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15, June
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	15, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	15, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yingchow	B. & S.	17, June
Sandakan	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18, June
Manila	Mausang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Loomsang	J. M. Co.	23, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	23, June
Kobe	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	3, July
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	9, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

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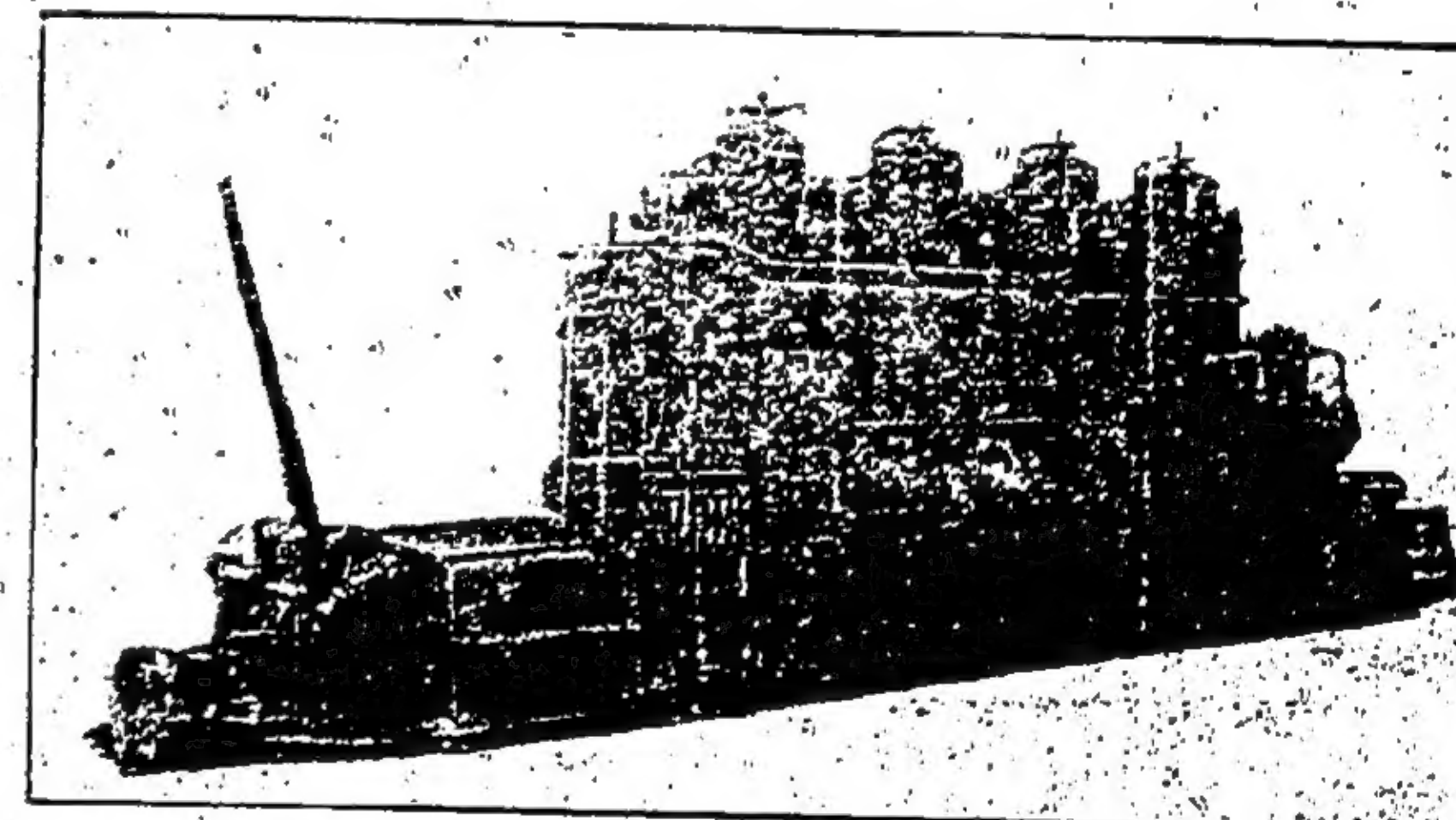
MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s S.S.
CHINA arrived in Yokohama on Tues-
day morning, June 5, and sailed from
that port on June 6, and is due to arrive
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	170'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	170'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	170'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 3 Kowloon	170'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
TAI-KO-KU-SUI					
Compass Slip, No. 1	170'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
ABERDEEN					
No. 1 Dock, Aberdeen	170'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, June 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The position captured yesterday was one of the most important enemy strongholds on the West front, dominating the Ypres salient and giving the enemy complete observation. The Germans had neglected no precaution to render the position impregnable. These conditions enabled the enemy to overlook all the preparations for the attack and the enemy moved up reinforcements to meet us in battle. Therefore it had become the gauge of the Germans' ability to stop our advance under the most favourable conditions, they possessing every advantage of ground and preparation and knowing that an attack was impending. The German forward defences consisted of an elaborate and intricate system of well-wired trenches at strong points forming a defensive belt over a mile in depth. Numerous farms and woods were thoroughly prepared. The defences included large numbers of machine guns, and the Germans brought an increased number of guns of all calibres to bear not only on the front but on the flanks of the attack.

Numerous communication trenches with switch lines radiating in all directions were amply provided also strongly constructed concrete dug-outs and machine-gun emplacements designed to protect the garrison from the effects of our bombardment. The Germans had omitted no precaution which could be provided by incessant labour of years and guided by the experience of their defeats on the Somme, at Arras and at Vimy Ridge. Our troops, despite difficulties and disadvantages, carried out the first assault and subsequent attacks almost in exact accordance with the arranged time-table. Nineteen deep mines were exploded simultaneously at 3.10 in the morning, these wrecking large portions of the front and support trenches, including extensive dug-out and mining systems. Immediately upon the mine explosions our guns opened and infantry attacks carried the whole front line system within a few minutes.

Our troops immediately pressed on up the western slopes of the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, within three hours storming the entire crest line from the south northwards. Shortly afterwards the whole of Messines was captured. We also completed the capture of Wytschaete village before midday after hard fighting. Our troops in the second stage of the attack pushed down the eastern slopes of the ridge and advanced against a powerful line in the rear of the defences. Heavy fighting occurred in a further series of fortified woods and strong points. We captured the village of Oosttavern in the afternoon, lying just westward of the centre line. Practically the whole of this trench system was in our hands by night fall and we had gained the whole of the day's objective. Great numbers of German dead were lying in the captured positions, which proved the severity of the enemy's losses, a large proportion being Bavarians.

Our losses were light. The enemy in the night did not attempt to recover the lost positions. Following General Plumer's great care and the thoroughness of his preparations, complete success is chiefly ascribed to the destruction caused by the mines. The violence and accuracy of the bombardment was the finest work. The Royal Flying Corps displayed incomparable dash and courage. The infantry and the whole force acted in perfect combination, and the tanks carried out excellent work. Every means of defence at our disposal was used, thus every arm and service had its share in the victory.

We captured a German post last night northwards of Havrincourt Wood and took a few prisoners. We repulsed a raiding party south-westward of Labasse.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, June 9.
The new line southward of Ypres has been organised and secured. German counter-attacks south-eastward and north-eastward of Oosttavern and eastward of Messines were repulsed with loss by our infantry or broken up by our artillery. The prisoners now number 6,400 of whom 132 are officers. Over twenty guns have been collected. The aircraft valuably co-operated with the infantry and artillery and also successfully bombed aerodromes, balloons, trains, billets, depots and troops, and prevented enemy aircraft from participating in the battle. They brought down twelve German machines and drove down eight out of control. Fourteen of ours are missing.

Correspondents have described the new British advance as the climax of months of most laborious preparation. Hundreds of gunners have toiled for almost a year at intricate time tables, gangs of expert miners have lived for a similar period in foul and narrow shafts beneath the German dug-outs, an army of railway men have laid a most complex network of lines, while the infantry were well rehearsed by numerous practice advances far from the actual scene. Our airmen were especially brilliant during the preliminary bombardment, destroying twenty-four enemy planes and driving down twenty-three in this area during the first six days of June, only losing ten.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters said there had been a comparative lull in the battle of Messines during the night. Since his futile counter-attack yesterday, in which our artillery played havoc with his infantry as it advanced in the open, the enemy has made no further attempt to retake any of the important positions he had lost. The prisoners now number considerably over six thousand and it is certain that many guns and trench mortars have fallen into our hands which there has not yet been time to collect and count. There fore it seems reasonable to question whether the Germans are in a position after the terrible hammering they received, to carry out a big attack against us. Meanwhile we have been very busy consolidating our gains, getting up guns and making every preparation to ensure retention of the fruits of victory. The pioneers have dug in the most praiseworthy manner.

In the heat of a June sun the New Zealand snipers, stripped to the waist and nearly black with grime, yesterday shovelled a communication trench through the un churned ground on which almost every trace of the German trenches and strong posts had been washed out of existence.

The more I hear about the battle the clearer it becomes that it was successful in the fullest and completest sense of the word. Everything seems to have worked precisely as designed, and the victory is no less a tribute to the wonderful efficiency of the staff work which preceded it than to the gallantry of the troops.

The correspondent voices the general view that it is rather difficult to digest the fact that yesterday's brilliant 'coup' has changed a condition which has been permanent for two years and eight months, nevertheless the fact remains that the Ypres salient is now practically wiped out by the capture of Messines Ridge and the military situation in that area is now completely changed. Grave defensive disadvantages hitherto attending the magnificent hold of this little bit of Belgium have been entirely neutralised. The correspondent mentions that even as late as the present Spring the possibility of a German break through to Calais was seriously discussed. Such a blow if undertaken would have come upon the Ypres salient, but the era of this possibility terminated yesterday.

Describing the immense preliminary pains now-a-days the correspondent recounts that while the capture of Vimy Ridge was planned with the aid of a scale model and a detailed message at the time, the attack upon Messines Ridge was rehearsed upon an open air model covering an area equal to four tennis

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

courts which was a perfect replica of the original, and features including such minutiae as an isolated tree stump. For weeks before the battle all units were engaged and practised the role assigned to them as realistically as possible. Many hours of patient calculation was devoted to the organising and synchronising of artillery barrages and some of the mines. Yesterday's victory had been prepared for over a year.

Yesterday's battle was smaller than that of the 9th April, being a definitely restricted push. The advance met with considerably less machine gunning than was anticipated. The situation is not changed much to-day. There has been infantry work on a small scale and the artillery has been most active. The Australians occupied another trench in which a pocket of the enemy had succeeded in holding out. A considerable party of the enemy holds out east of Battle Woods but we are heavily bombarding the place so the alternative appears to be surrender or extermination. The prisoners are likely to total well over seven thousand.

Paris, June 9.
The British victory at Messines has dumbfounded the enemy who brought up four reserve divisions to assist the six divisions of his best troops who are facing the British. The movement was immediately observed and the British artillery opened fire. The German heavy guns replied at very long range but with astonishing precision the British guns, helped by the airmen, neutralised the German fire. Lacking proper artillery support the Germans twice attacked half-heartedly and vainly.

Correspondents at Headquarters say that the men of the Dublin and Munster regiments took a thousand prisoners and the Ulstermen took a similar number. The capture of Wytschaete village by Nationalists with Ulstermen next to them was one of the great episodes of the battle.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, June 9.
A French communiqué says: There was great activity during the night on the whole front from north of Laffaux Mill to south of Eilian. In the sector of Cerny the artillery fighting has occasionally been most violent. The enemy repeatedly at numerous points attempted attacks, which collapsed under our fire.

London, June 9.
A French communiqué states. On the Chemin des Dames the artillery activity has been lively. The enemy has not attempted to re-attack.

SPIES IN NORWAY.

Christiania, June 8.
Remarkable revelations have been made in a spy case and the public is astonished and disgusted at the fact that three ex-officers employed on the Bergen-Newcastle Steamship Line have been paid so much a month for giving the Germans information as to the movements of ships, lights and signals in British harbours, details of British ships repairing and building and the position of British mine-fields.

Some newspapers protest against the light sentences imposed, namely a few months' imprisonment.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, June 9.
The dockers at Archangel threaten to strike, demanding 10 roubles a day for discharging general cargo and 14 for coal. The employers offer minimums of 7 and 9 roubles. A delegate of the Ministry of Labour has gone to Archangel to try and adjust matters.

The Peasants' Congress passed a resolution urging the army to submit to discipline and defend the country, favouring peace without humiliating annexations and indemnity and with the right to each nation to dispose for itself.

An All-Russia Congress of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates is being arranged to be held at Petrograd. Fifteen hundred delegates are expected only but the delegates will represent no fewer than 25,000 members and will give a decisive vote. All members of the Government will be invited to attend.

After speeches by the Belgian minister and the representative of the French Embassy a conference representing all Russian commercial, industrial and financial concerns unanimously decided to send to the Allies a declaration categorically rejecting any possibility of a separate peace and expressing confidence in the coming decisive victory of the Allies.

Petrograd, June 9.
General Gurko having asked permission to resign in contravention of M. Kerenski's order on May 18, prohibiting officers to resign, M. Kerenski has relieved General Gurko of the command of the western front and has appointed him General of a Division.

London, June 9.
The correspondent of "The Times" at Petrograd says a deputation from the Austrian army has arrived and consists of two Generals, two Colonels and twenty other officers and fifteen soldiers. They have been provided with passes from the front to enable them to communicate the terms of peace to the Russian Government or alternatively to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Another telegram from Petrograd says the Austrian deputation reached Kishineff, where the members were arrested and ordered to be brought to Petrograd.

THE INTERNATIONAL
SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

London, June 8.
In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that passports for Petrograd would be issued to representatives of the views of the great majority of the working classes if asked for.

Commander Bellairs suggested that holders of passports should give a written undertaking not to participate in any conference at Stockholm or elsewhere.

Lord Robert Cecil said that every reasonable and proper precaution would be taken.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked whether conversations at Stockholm with persons like M. Branting would be precluded.
Lord Robert Cecil reiterated that the condition laid down by the War Cabinet was that there must not be any communication with enemy subjects. M. Branting was not only a very highly respected Swedish statesman but he was by no means hostile to the cause of the Allies. (Cheers).

HONGKONG SHARE
REPORT.S-SELLERS; BA-SALES;
B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks n.	\$705
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons b.	\$3.40
North China n.	£ 150
Yanhs n.	\$370
Yangtsze n. ex 73	\$200.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires b.	\$146
H. K. Fires n.	\$327½
SHIPPING.	
Douglases sa.	\$85
Steamboats b.	\$17.50
Indos (Def.) n.	\$108
Indos (Pref.) n.	\$40
Shells b.	107½
Ferries b.	\$39½
REFINERIES.	
Sugars b.	\$100
Malabons n.	\$30
MINING.	
Kailans b.	\$3.6
Langkats n.	£ 17
Rauhs n.	\$2.45
Tronohs n.	26/9
Urals n.	34½
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves b.	\$75½
Kowloon Docks n.	\$121
Shai Docks b.	£ 90
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals n.	\$39
H. K. Hotels n.	\$101
Land Invest. b.	\$95
H'phreys Est. b.	\$6.25
K'loon Lands n.	\$33
Shai Lands n.	£ 80
West Points b.	\$75
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos n.	£ 15½
Kung Yiks b.	£ 14
Shai Cottons b.	£ 119
Yangtszeops b.	£ 5.40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos n.	\$7
China Light & P. n.	\$4.50
Providents sa.	\$7.80 & \$93
Dairy Farms b.	\$20
Green Islands n.	\$7.70
H. K. Electric n.	\$4.49
H. K. Ice Co. n.	\$151
Ropes sa.	\$27½
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level b.	\$5.40
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$9.10
Trams, Peak, new n.	cts. 90
Laundries b.	\$8.40
U. Waterboats n.	\$13
Watsons sa.	\$6.10
Wm. Powells n.	\$6.50
Morning Posts n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY
JUNE 11, 1917.
BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	2/5
Demand	2/5 1/16
30 d/s.	2/5 1/16
60 d/s.	2/5 1/16
4 m/s.	2/5 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	102½
T/T Japan	112½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	57½
co & New York	
T/T Java	138½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	328½
Demand, Paris	329

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/P	2/5 13/16
4 m/s. D/C	2/5 15/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 1/16
30 d/s. Sydney &	2/5 1/16
Melbourne	
30 d/s. San Francisco	58½
co & New York	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	340½
6 m/s. France	345½
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	57½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	115
Demand, Singapore	102
On Haiphong	33½ prem.
On Saigon	37½ prem.
On Bangkok	65½
Sovereign	820
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.90
Bar Silver, per oz.	38 7/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 4 3/4 %ds.
Chinese	10 " 4 1/2 %ds.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces ..	par
Hongkong 10 " ..	par

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business
Transacted.INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SEAN,
Chief Manager.BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.Capital (1/4 Paid up) ... 45,000,000
President ... André Berthelot.
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte.HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS
BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI,
TIENSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour
favoriser le Développement du Com-
merce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & West-
minster Bank Ltd.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts
and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and
exchange business transacted.M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.HONGKONG BRANCH:
S. Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

190 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
6.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS:
6.00 P.M. and 9 P.M. 2.30 to
11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

190 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	" 10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon	" 15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days:
8.00 P.M. and 9 P.M. 2.30 to
11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M.
every quarter of an hour.

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.* Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full, running at the time stated
in the Company's time tables, but not for special
cars, can be obtained on application at the
Company's Office or at the nearest ticket office.
* Season and punch tickets are not valid for
travelling on special cars, but may be used on
all other cars.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. S.THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL,
ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaker and Executor.
(Names and Particulars on application)
To the Office ofSHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers

MARTIN'S
APOLARTE
PILLS
A French Preparation for the Treatment of
Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, and all
the various Affections of the Urinary
System. It is a powerful Diuretic and
Anticrystalline, and is the only
remedy which has been proved to
be effective in the treatment of
these diseases. It is sold in
BOTTLES, 1/6 and 2/6 each.
BATH, GLOUCESTER, SOUTHAMPTON, &c.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten, if Equalled
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sinking
£1,500,000 at 2½
— \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,500,000Reserve Liability of
Proprietors ... \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. A. ... Hon. Mr. E. H. ...
Hon. Mr. ... Hon. Mr. ...
Hon. Mr. ... Hon. Mr. ...Hon. Mr. ... Hon. Mr. ...
Hon. Mr. ... Hon. Mr. ...
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